

females selected for breeding. While we allow all our stock to run together, as at present, and breed at any age, it is out of the question to have a choice or valuable stock of any species. The confinement of the males *constantly* is the only remedy that appears to be in our power, as there would be considerable difficulty in keeping the other stock separated, with the present general state of fencing.

There are some well managed farms in Lower Canada that produce excellent crops, and have a good stock of neat cattle and sheep, but the best of them are not to be compared to some English farms as regard thorough draining—regular rotations—superior cultivation and crops—fine stock of all varieties—beautiful meadows and pastures—the best and most suitable implements that can be made for every work upon a farm, and men and boys perfectly trained to use them expertly. Indeed there cannot be anything more delightful than to see a well managed farm in the British Isles, where every branch of husbandry is conducted in the best style, and where the best of crops and of cattle result from this good management. It is only those who have been so fortunate as to have seen such establishments that can correctly understand how very defective is the general system of husbandry in this country. Our crops are deficient—our cattle and sheep are inferior—and the produce of our dairies is half wasted by mismanagement. This is actually the state of our agriculture at this moment. The question naturally occurs—what is the cause of this? does it arise from any defect in our soil or climate that our agriculture is not in a more flourishing condition? We cannot admit that our soil or climate would prevent our adopting a better and more profitable system of husbandry, because we have sufficient proof in practical operation that improved husbandry may be successfully carried on here. We do not hesitate to say that it would be impossible to confer a greater benefit upon the rural population of Canada than to convince

them that it would be for their interest to introduce an improved system of agriculture, and to instruct them in this system. The advantages that would result from this would not be confined to the rural population, but would benefit every class of the community. We might as reasonably expect that we could live and prosper upon the products of the United States as to expect that the population of Canada can be prosperous from any other source but the products of her own soil. The best friends that Canada will ever have will be those who promote the improvement of her agriculture, and thus securing to her population the means of providing for their comfort and happiness from resources which they cannot be deprived of. There can no mistake or deception in promoting the improvement of Agriculture, and this is more than can be said of most other speculations. If we had not been firmly persuaded of this fact, we should have long since ceased to advocate it. Men may form a false estimate of the importance of other things, but it is impossible to estimate too highly the importance of an improved and prosperous agriculture to all classes of the Canadian population.

Suitable implements are necessary for improved husbandry. Without these, there are many works upon the farm that cannot be executed properly or expeditiously. In this country few farms are supplied with that variety of good implements that are required in a good system of husbandry. In England, they possess every advantage in this respect. There is not on earth a better or greater variety of agricultural implements than in England, or more skilful hands to use them, at every work upon a farm. This is an advantage to farmers, of which we are in a great measure deprived, and is a loss to an amount that we are not aware of. All these matters are of great consequence, and in proportion as they are considered so, will be the probable advancement in agricultural improvement. It is on model farms that im-